# NEW YORK HERALD

OMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

M N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STE

New York, Wednesday, June 21, 1865.

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEXXLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its ciramong the enterprising mechanics, farmers ts, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout th orchants, manufacturers and general advertisements in-unity is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-ted in the Werkly Herald will thus be seen by a large tion of the active and energetic people of the United

## THE TRIAL.

The reading of the argument of Mr. Ewing, counsel for Spangler, constituted the only proceedings in the assi sination conspiracy court martial yesterday. Mr. Ewing reviewed the evidence at considerable length, and con tended that there was nothing in the whole of it to indicate that Spangler was implicated with Booth either in the plot or its execution.

The argument in defence of the prisoner Paine will be THE SITUATION.

By the arrival here yesterday from Charleston of th steamship Albambra we received our regular despatches to Saturday last, which are very interesting, illustrating, as they do, the progress and the unaviodable difficulties in the work of reconstruction in the Palmetto State, and forming a complete chronicle of recent events. As pasors on board the Alhambra came a portion of a delega tion to wait on President Johnson and lay before him the condition of affairs in the State and request the early ment of a Provisional Governor. Their firs choice for this position is ex-Governor Aiken, and their second General Gurney, post commandant at Charleston The late rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Trenholm has been arrested at Columbia, taken to Charleston and placed in confinement. Charleston had again assumed siness like aspect. The work of rebuilding the portion of the city destroyed during the war was rapidly disposing of their stocks of goods, purchasers from the interior coming in in large numbers. Heavy tality was prevailing among the negroes in Charles Admiral Dahlgren had issued his valedictory to the officers and men of his fleet, and was expected to sail for the North immediately on board the Pawnee. It is said that there are at least one hundred thousand bales of cotton along the line of the railroad between Charleston and Columbia, awaiting the completion of the line to be forwarded to market

Carolina will be completed in time to have the election for delegates to the State Convention held about the middle of August. Since the appointment of Mr. Holder as Provisional Governor there has been a tremendous and continued rush to Raleigh from all parts of the state, of men who were recently the bitterest secession ista, but who now profess the strongest loyalty to the national government. They come to solicit paron and to take the oath of allegiance, with the view of again advancing themselves politically. An immens unt of rebel medical stores which had been run through the blockade of Wilmington and accumulated at Charlotte have recently been conveyed from the latter place to Newbern. General Schofield remain of the Department of North Carolina. pher of his troops were lately discharged, on which ion he issued to them a very patriotic farewell ad-General Kilpatrick was recently presented with a handsome aword at his camp near Lexington, N. C., and the presentation ceremonies drew together a large semblage of soldiers and civilians.

Rear Admiral Goldsborough, commander of our nava squadron destined for the European waters, will sail from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day on board his flagship the Colorado. Other vessels of the squadron will

The Fourth Massachusetts artillery regiment, number ing sixteen hundred men, passed through the city yesterday, on the way to Boston. Portions of the Fortythird and Seventy-seventh New York and the First New Hampshire regiments also arrived in the city yesterday. The Fortieth Massachusetts and Twenty first Connecti-

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Asia, which touched at Halifax yesterday, brings two days later news from Europe. The reported threats of the French governs regard to Mexican emigration were confirmed and placed in a atronger light.

Railroad slaughter in America was finding a parallel in

British consols closed on the 10th at 90% a 90%.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

General Cortina, with his force of Mexican republicans was reported to be still in the vicinity of Malamor the 6th inst., not having relinquished his design of capturing that town. On the 2d inst., it will be remembered, it was announced that he had routed the imperial troops under Lopez. The imperial force in Matamoro was stated to be about two thousand men.

The United States steamer Valley City, Acting Master Brooks commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from

the North Carolina coast.

The steamship Morro Castle, Captain R. Adams, will sail to-day at three P. M. for Havana direct. The mails for Cuba will close at the Post Office at the usual hour. The legal contest in the case of our city Tax Commis

sioners was reopened yesterday in the Court of Appeals, at Albany. Counsel were heard for and against th tion made on behalf of the new Commissioners to have the entire matter reargued, and the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

The examination of a man named John Thomas, charged

with passing counterfeit one hundred dollar greenback on two or three occasions, was concluded yesterday be fore United States Commissioner Stillwell. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Bell, the accused was com

The appeal to set aside the verdict in the case of Stephen T. Clark versus James and Erastus Brooks wi argued yesterday before the Court of Common Pleas, general term. The counsel for the defendants argued that they were entitled to a new trial, on the ground o error in the ruling of the Court and prejudice of the jury. The counsel for the plaintiff, per contra, argued that a new trial should not be granted, because upon equitable principles, even if there was a misdirection of the judge, it was not shown that any injustice ensued in consequence. The Court took the papers and reserved

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Frank Smith, indicted for highway robbery, pleaded guilty to grand largeny, and was sent to the State Prison for five years. George Peterson (colored) was convicted of rob-bing Dennis Conner. He was jointly indicted with another man and a woman, who, according to the statement of the complainant, dragged him into a house in Wooster street, and, after putting a handkerchief over his mouth robbed him of one hundred and twenty dollars. The Recorder remanded the prisoner until the other parties

The Aldermanic Committee on Arts and Sciences met yesterday and heard several property orders on the subject of railing in and setting apart the two triangular areas near the line of Broadway, between Thirty second and Thirty fifth streets, for the purpose of creeting monuments thereon to the memory of Morse and Futton.

tuce at their own expense. The chairman of the cities instinated that the committee will report favore the subject.

Bids were opened yesterday at the Str er's Office for a large amount of public work to be done in different parts of the city, such as regulating, ourbing, guttering and flagging various streets up town, rebuild. repairing piers, dredging slips, &c. Several of

Long Island, was the scene of a terrible fremen's riot yesterday. The various fire companies of the Long Island villages, together with delegations from New York and Brooklyn, had assembled to have a trial of their engines, and thousands of spectators, men, wome and children, were collected in the main street of th ment of the proceedings an attack was made on one of the machines, and instantly a wild scene ensued, piatols, knives and stones being freely used by the combatants. The fight lasted for a considerable time, and it is reported that during its continuance three persons were latted

inquet was given last evening at the Astor Econo A banquet was given instead of the addresses delivered presented a forcible picture of the enormous resources lying concealed in the undeveloped regions of Nevada, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico; and it was stated Montana, Arizona and New Mexico; and it was seated that with a little encouragement from the government these Territories alone could pay off the national debt in ten years without feeling it.

The annual convention of the Hudson River Baptist

Association commenced yesterday in the Twenty-fifth street church. The attendance of delegates and others

year 1865 in this city assembled in one of the rooms of Clinton Hall last evening, when they were instructed with regard to their duties by Dr. Haugh, the Census

The Jersey City Yacht Club annual regatta took place yesterday. The distance of the course was sixteen mile and eleven vessels entered for the race. The Salus an

the Minnie were the winners of the prizes.

The great trotting match between the mare Lady Emma and the stallion George Wilkes, for five thousand dollars, took place at the Union Course yesterday afternoon, and resulted in the victory of the mare in four heats, in the last of which the stallion did not trot. The quickest time made was 2:28.

and Luther N. Fuller, the Duane street liquor dealers charged with firing their premises for the purpose o defrauding the insurance companies, were delivered yesterday before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police The decision of the Justice was reserved.

The following commitments were made by the police magistrates yesterday:—James A. Byrnes, a clerk, on charge of forging the name of his father, Mr. Matthew Byrnes, to a check on the Mechanics and Traders' Bank for one hundred and twenty-five dollars; a man named Louis Johnson, charged with extensive robberies of clothing in the boarding house No. 25 For-syth street, and Isaac Kahn, keeper of an alleged disreputable house at 89 Mercer street, and Fannie Brown one of his boarders, on charge of stealing about twelve hundred dollars worth of money and valuables from William Clark, of South Amboy, while he was stopping

in the place on last Monday night.

The transport steamer Echo, laden with troops, collided on Monday last, at Cairo, with a monitor, and but none of the men, were lost.

A Cairo despatch states that over two hunered paroles

rebel troops were drowned on the 9th instant by the sinking of the transport steamer Kentucky in Red river, Idaho City, Idaho Territory, was completely dest

uit. As the town was composed almost entirely of buildings made of pine boards, when the flames got fairly started they spread with great rapidity. During the con-tinuance of the conflagration bands of theves carried on wholesale robbery. The loss is estimated at over a mil-

The stock market was lower and unsettled yesterday Governments were heavy. Gold was disturbed and weak, and, after opening at 139, sold on the street at 140 at four P. M. 140% was the night closing quotation.

The further fall in gold caused a good deal of heaviness

produce was generally lower as compared with a fer produce was generally lower as compared with a few days ago. Foreign goods were very quiet as a general thing; but when there were sales they were generally at rather lower prices. Domestic produce, almost without an exception, was dull, heavy and lower. Cutton was nominally unchanged. Petroleum was rather heavy. Groceries were a shade lower. On 'Change flour was 10c. a 20: lower. Wheat, corn and oats were from 3c. a 5c. lower. Pork was 50c. lower. Lard was lower, and

chiskey was nominally unchanged.

The market for beef cattle ruled firmer this week. owing to the fact that the number of cattle offered for pound advance. Prices ranged from 14c. to 17c. a 171/c. with a few sales of scallawags at 12c.—average abou 16%c. Milch cows were steady. Veals were dull, but unchanged. Sheep and lambs were heavy and scarcely firm. Hogs were active at full prices-9%c. a 9%c. The total receipts were 4,276 beeves, 100 cows, 2,301 veals, 12,623 sheep and lambs and 16,903 hogs.

# The Copperheads and Radicals the Only

Remaining Rebeis.

The developments which have followed the public announcement of the President's policy of reconstruction conclusively prove that the war has brought about a revolution in the sentiments of the great mass of the Southern people more complete and thorough than was ever before known in the history of the world. From every section of the Southern States the tidings come to us that the people receive Mr. Johnson's policy with great cordiality. Not only is this the case with those who have received full pardon by the provisions of the amnesty proclamation, but also by a large portion of those who belong to the excepted classes. The latter are cushing to Washington by scores, pleading for pardon and asking for an opportunity to assist in carrying out Mr. Johnson's plan for the reorganization of the Southern States. Their conversion seems to be complete, their penitence sincere, and their anxiety to return to the Union more earnest than was their desire to leave it four years ago. They are, in fact, transformed by the hard lessons and practical results of the war from

open rebels to the most thorough loyalists. The people of the South were led into rebellion against the general government by the intrigues and machinations of their politicians. They were told that this was the only way they could protect themselves and their peculiar local institutions. Without stopping to examine into the truth or falsity of those arguments, they staked everything upon the arbitrament of the sword. They submitted to the tribunal of war their views of the powers of the constitutiontheir doctrine of State rights as well as the institution of slavery. The Southern leaders seized upon the utterances of the radical abolitionists of the North, and magnified their denunciations of the constitution and the law to increase the fire in the hearts of the people. They also pointed to the deeds of their alli the copperheads of the North-as proof that victory would be easy, and thus prevailed upon or forced the great mass of the people of the South into open warfare. For four long years the battle raged with great ferocity. Armed columns of men met upon banks of rivers, or Southern plains and swamps, in the howling wilderness and upon mountain tops. There, at the point of the bayonet, they boldly fought for the mastery. The culminating point was at last reached. The rebel forces were everywhere defeated, and their armies surren-dered one after another, leaving their leaders

either captive in the hands of the government or fugitives from justice. Then came the first opportunity which the people of the South had for sober and calm reflection. The blessings and happiness which they had enjoyed in the Union came home to them with full force in striking contrast with their horrible sufferings, untold hardships and manifold losses as the re-sult of the rebellion. They realized their position at a glance. In fact their armies had hardly stacked their arms before public meetings were held in various localities. Many of those who had been foremost in battle partici-pated, their political leaders were denounced, and delegations sent to Washington to inform the administration that they accepted the results and verdict of the war as final and conclusive. They had submitted their doctrine of State rights and African slavery to the arbitrament of battle, and it was decided against them To that decision they cordially yielded. Now tell us, they said, what we must do to return to the Union, and we will comply with your re-quirements. Such, in fact, it appears, is the anguage of the Southern delegations who have ted Washington, and such they represent the feeling to be of the great mass of the Southern people.

With the exception of a few who have made the rebellion a source of profit, or have been, through it, clothed with a little brief authority, which they never could have obtained in any other way, the entire South are loyal to the Union, and are but waiting for an opportunity to so manifest themselves. We are convinced that there are to-day more disloyal men among the radicals and secesh sympathizers in the North than there are in the South. President Johnson has more to fear from the above classes in the North than he has from the entire South. As astounding as has been the sudden collapse of the rebellion to the statesmen of Europe, their astonishment bids fair to be soon materially increased by developments show-ing that the South is more loyal to the Union than any other section of the country. Such a result, we believe, will soon be manifest to every observer of events. The people of the South have endured great hardships, and consider themselves now in honor bound to fully accede to the verdict, while the copperheads of the North, who have looked on from the distance, living in luxury, and endeavoring to throw obstacles in the way of the administration cannot realize the change that has taken place in the Southern mind, but adhere to their old ideas of the South. There is more of this class in the North than there are leaders in the South, who refuse to cordially acquiesce in the decrees of the sword. The government would, in our opinion, find less trouble to-day in securing a jury in South Carolina to convict Jeff. Davis, on a trial for treason, than in any Northern State. On the other hand, those Southerners who rushed into the rebellion because it gave them an opportunity to be clothed with a little authority are much more sive than the radicals of the North The latter try in every way to keep up their fomentations, to throw all manner of obstacles in the way and embarrass the government, in order that they may ride into office. They interpret the results of the war the same as the secesh sympathizers, although they pretend to ook at it from a different standpoint. They are, in fact, allies of each other in opposition to a complete reunion. They are both enemies of the Union and opponents of the administra-tion, and, in fact, the only real rebels that the

war has left. It is plain to be seen by the course of the President that he realizes this fact. His management of his domestic policy is proof positive on this point. It is also well for the country that we have a man like Mr. Johnson now at the helm of the government, who thoroughly understands the Southern people. Having been reared in their midst, he can aption, know who and how far they can be trusted, and what is necessary to secure a full and complete reconstruction and the earliest return of prosperity and plenty to all sections of the country. Under his guidance the country will start on a new and brighter career. His practical reconstruction policy will soon remove all vestige of the rebellion from the Southern States, and secure harmonious relations between the old masters and their emancipated slaves. We also predict that before the close of his term the country will be in a more prosperous condition than ever before; that European statesmen will look upon us with greater amazement than at anything that has yet happened, and the only rebels that the war has left-the Northern copperheads and radicals-will be buried so deep in the grave of public opinion that they will never have a

REBEL CONTRIBUTIONS TO REBEL COLABORERS IN NEW YORK-A CALL UPON OLD TAMMANY .-We understand that at or about the time of our Mayoralty election in 1863, certain parties in Philadelphia and Baltimore, sympathizers with the cause of Jeff. Davis, raised the sum of fortyfive thousand dollars for a certain political purpose in this city-that twenty thousand of this money went into the hands of the Gunther peace faction, and twenty-five thousand into the hands of the Tammany war democracy, such as they were, and that the result, very much to the astonishment of the uninitiated, was the defeat of Boole, war democrat, and the election of Gunther, peace democrat, as Mayor of New York. Now, the astounding developments made in that little affair of Ben Wood's twenty-five thousand from the Jake Thompson rebel Canadian fund last summer, suggests the propriety of an inquiry into the financial operations alleged to be connected with Mayor Gunther's election. By way of a beginning, therefore, we call upon the Tammany sachems to give us a little light. How many votes were drawn away from Mr. Boole by that rebel contribution of twenty-five thousand in behalf of "peace-at-any-price" from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and how, and by whom, and to what parties was this money distributed? A fair answer to these questions will do for a commencement.

A SPIRITUALIST IN COURT-THE SPIRITS ON TRIAL.—The Rochester Union says:-"The case of Mr. Colchester, the spiritualist, who is to be tried at Canandaigua, promises to be quite exciting. It will be remembered that the United States Commissioner contends that Colchester should take out a juggler's licence, while Colchester insists that his operations are the

his case will doubtless bring the spirits to the ascue of Colchester, or leave him to the fate of a juggler, we shall, if in season, have a competent reporter on the spot to co through the HERALD, to all the spirits and to the world at large the proceedings and ex-pected astounding developments of this funny

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ESTATE-THE DUTY

Congress.-A report has been put into circulation that the savings of President Lincoln from his official salary of twenty-five thousand dollars a year enabled him to leave to his family an estate of seventy-five thousand dollars in value, and that his sons, besides, are well provided for. This report, in our opinion, is a pure invention—and the invention, too, of some alignant enemy of President Lincoln and of the Union cause. It is simply preposterous to suppose, considering the extraordinary expen ditures to which President Lincoln was subjected in consequence of the war, that he could have saved anything beyond four or five thousand a year from his salary of twenty-five thousand dollars. He was a prudent, econman; but the hospitalities of the White House exacted from him and from Mrs. Lincoln many heavy expenses, which, from a proper respect for the dignity of their position, they could not avoid. We doubt, therefore, whether the estate left his family exceeds in amount his house and lot in Springfield and some twenty or thirty thousand dollars in ready money or its equivalent in government stocks. We understand that when he left Springfield for Washington, in 1861, he was not rich; that from the practice of his profession as a lawyer he had been earning a comfortable support, but not much beyond the expenses of his family and the improvements of his little homestead, which he

nade from time to time. At all events, we hold that in President Lincoln's second inauguration a contract was ratified between him and the United States from which the country is not released by his death. Moreover, the splendid triumph of the Union cause, the abolition of slavery, the glorious character, reputation and power which the name of Abraham Lincoln throughout the world has given to the people, the cause and the government of the United States, cannot be estimated in dollars, if we count them out by thousands of millions. Whatever, therefore, patriotic private individuals may do in the interval for the benefit of his family, the first act of the new Congress, after the meeting and organization of the two houses, should be an appropriation of the one bundred thousand llars due from the United States, and in the name of the United States, to the widow and children of Abraham Lincoln. In fact, the precedents established by Congress in the cases of both President Harrison and President Taylor, even under ordinary circumstances, would leave to Congress no escape from this obligation. Let this private enterprise in recognition of the great services of President Lincoln be carried out. It will be a proper testimonial directly from the people; but the debt due from the government must be paid by Congress.

WHAT IS THEASON?-A literary society lately formed itself into a court for the trial of Jeff. Davis, and the jury returned a verdict that there was no such crime as treason, and therefore Jeff. Davis was not guilty. Some journals entertain the same idea; others the reverse. Now, would it not be well in this confusion of things that we should have some legal authority defining what treason is? It manifestly comes under the authority of the Judges of the United States courts in this city to take cognizance of the matter. Judge Nelson, of the Circuit Court, recently gave an important decision in regard to furnishing supplies to the government, the effect of which was allowing ten per cent commission to navy agents. Judge Nelson is also an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He is a very good judge. Judge Betts, of the District Court, is also a good judge. At the next sitting of the Grand Jury they should be charged in regard to the meaning of treason, and instructed to investigate the subject thoroughly, in order that traitors may be presented, indicted and convicted. There are plenty of traitors here, and there is abundance of evidence to convict them. According to the testimony produced before the military court at Washington, there are persons in this city connected with the press who are known to have co-operated with traitors in Canada, and to have received money from the Thompson assassination fund. It is the duty of the Grand Jury to ascertain all about these treasonable practices—to ferret out all these traitors, and to present bills of indictment which, with the light already given, cannot fail of conviction. Let treason be defined and traitors punished.

A CASE FOR OUR CITY COUNCILS .- During the last two or three years considerable sums of money, in various ways, have been drawn from the city treasury, and from the spoils and plunder of the city democracy, to the support of various discreditable political projects and agents, including Ben Wood's Daily News. Enough is now known of Ben Wood's financia associations to justify, nay, to call for an investigation into the sums of money paid from the city treasury, in every shape and form, during the last two or three years, towards the support of Ben Wood's rebel newspaper. The facts and the figures are wanted for the information of our loyal taxpayers, and there must be at least a man or two among our Aldermen and Councilmen sufficiently bold and honest to demand the production of the facts and figures. Loyal citizens and taxpayers have the right to know how and how much they have been fleeced to assist the financial operations of Jake Thompson.

THE NIGGER VAGARIES OF THE TRIBUNE. never can fasten the Tribune down to the constitution or the law, and hardly to common sense. It appeals to the people of the South to give the suffrage to all the negroes; but with what kind of grace does this come from a journal published in New York, a State that does not permit any negro to vote who does not own property? Is it reasonable, or even decent, to require the South to go further in this than New York goes? We have indicated the classes of negroes that may, perhaps, receive the suffrage; but it will require time for them to get it, and they must get it in a constitutional way. workings of spirits. Professor Anderson, the magician, has been summoned as a witness for the government, to show that he performs the same things done by Colchester. Several per-

A Horr to Junes Hour .- If Judge Advocat Holt, of the military commission now sitting at Washington, would summon as witnesses some of the reporters or members who were present at the meetings of the rebel Congress during 1864 he could find out how much money was appropriated at these conclaves out of the secret service fund of Jeff. Davis and Judah P Benjamin to carry the New York el the secessionists, to organize the St. Albana raids, the seizure of the steamers on the lakes, to get up an insurrection in the Northwest burn the hotels of this city, and subsidize the abolition and secession press of the North to cry out for peace, peace, at any price. Judge Holt could obtain all this valuable information very easily. We have a curious story to tell about these things, one of these days, from one of our own correspondents, who was present at the secret sessions of the rebel conclaves, and who got paid in rebel scrip, which he only saved from being a total loss by investing it in Carolina pitch, tar and rosin. Meantime we throw out this hint to Judge Holt.

TERRIBLE SWINDLING IN THE CORPORATION The amount appropriated for the Corporation advertising for the fiscal year 1864-5 is about \$100,000 and probably not quite so much; yet here is fully a million paid out for this purpose, though of course under different pretexts, to a few obscure newspapers that no one reads, and very few ever hear of. One paper alone, which has literally no circulation outside an area of a few hundred yards of the publication office, gets \$250,000 of this sum. This machine is run by the Tammany and Mozart men, and some members of the Corporation, who divide the spoil between them. Is it not time that some great change should be made in the city government to stop such swindling as this? We verily believe that out of the sixteen or eighteen millions taxation raised for the support of the municipal government fully one half is wasted, squandered and stolen.

RECONSTRUCTION ALL OVER.—Reconstruction is in progress everywhere. We are reconstructing the Southern States, reconstructing public opinion in Europe, and President Johnson is apparently reconstructing the North and the democratic party. He may, in fact, very likely reconstruct that great party North and South, making it a great and pure organization, on a national anti-slavery basis. He already refuses to pardon those Southern politicians that were in the rebel Congress, thus showing a disposition to use a power that, employed with wise discretion, will insure national patriotic motives in all Southern politicians. There are also some odd signs of the times in his relations with Northern men. It is said that the other day he admitted John Van Buren to a satisfactory two hours' conversation, while he kept Governor Andrew, of Massachusells,

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Sinking of a Transport Loaded with Twelve Hundred Paroled Rebel Prison ers-Over Two Hundred Lives Lost, &c.

Careo, June 20, 1865. The transport Kentucky, with twelve hundred paroled rebel troops, struck a snag twelve miles below Shr we-port, on the 9th, and sunk in three minutes. Over two

undred lives were lost.

Blame is cast upon the officers of the transport for not running the boat ashore. Had it been done no lives ould have been lost.

The steamer Orizaba recently sunk in Galveston ert of the machinery was saved, but the hull was a total

the clergy of the Episcopal church to return to the liturgy as it was before the war.

# Conflagration at Rolla, Mo.

Sr. Louis, June 20, 1865. All the business portion of the town of Rolla, Mo., was erned last night. Loss estimated at \$200,000. There

### The Private Secretary of A. H. Stephens Takes the Oath of Allegiance.

Wm. H. Hydell, private secretary to Alexander H Stephens during his official career in the confederacy, arrived here on the 15th and took the prescribed oath.

A FIRPMAN DROWNED .- On last Sunday afternoon Tho mas McHugh, employed as fireman on board the steamer impire State, while engaged in filling the boilers of the boat from the pier with a hose, slipped and fell over-board, and befere aid could reach him he was drowned. The body was not recovered till Monday evening. Coro-ner Collin held an inquest over the remains, and the jury sendered a verdict of death by drowning. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland. De-ceased had been fireman on the Empire State for about ton veers.

THE CAPTAIN OF A STRAM TUG DROWNED, -Coroner Collin was notified to hold an inquest in Henry street over the remains of Captain Charles Tilley, late of the teamtug Templar, lying at the foot of Catharine street, who was drowned by accidentally falling overboard on Sunday evening. His body was not recovered till the

DROWNING CASUALTIES.—Last evening Coroner Wildey browning caseatries.—Last evening coroner winder held an inquest at the foot of Fourteenth street, East river, on the body of John Daley, who was found floating in the dock at this place. Decrased left his home, 224 East Fourteenth street, on Friday last, and was not afterwards seen alive. He is supposed to have accidentally fallen overboard. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The remains of an unknown man of large dimensions five feet eleven inches in height, were found floating in he middle of the North river, off pier No. 41, by th harbor police boat. Deceased had on dark clothes, red flannel shirt and overalls. The body had been in the water for about three months. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death by drowning" was re-turned by the jury.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY. - Coroner Wildey held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital on the body of Peter Davis, who died from the effects of injuries received by being reover at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-ninth street, by car 102 of the Third avenue line, on the 5th inst. It appearing that the occurrence was accidental, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was forty-seven years of age and a native of Ireland.

#### The National Loan. PHILADEIPHIA, June 20, 1865.

The subscriptions to-day to the national seven-thirty an, in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, amount to \$2,117,400. From the Third National Bank, St. Louis, \$200,000; Second National Bank, St. Louis, \$60,000; Third National Hank, Cincinnari, \$100,000; Second National Bank, Boston, \$100,000; First National Bank, Wheeling, W. V., \$100,000; Ninth National Bank, New York, \$100,000; First National Bank, New York, \$100,000; First National Bank, Mariboro', Mars, \$50,000; Second National Bank, Providence, R. I., \$75,000; Union National Bank, Cheago, \$103,000; N. Holmes, Pittsburg, \$100,000; National Bank of the Pepublic, Boston, \$100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Washington, \$100,000; National Bank of the Republic, Washington, \$100,000; Antional Bank of the Agent St. Marianal St. Marianal Bank, Cheago, \$103,000; National Bank of the Agent St. Mational Bank of the Public Research St. Mational Bank of the Republic Research St. Mational Bank of the Research St. Mational Bank o looke, Subscription Agent, amount to \$2,117,400. From

The Council of Congregational Churches Boston, June 29, 1865. The following despatch from President Johnson wa

The following despatch from President Johnson was read in the Council to-day:—

Washington, June 19, 1865.

To Governor W. A. Beckingman, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston:—
I received with profound thanks the despatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us all labor to that end, and that mission upon which the people have been sent among the nations of the world will be accomplished.

ANDREW JOHNSON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

# VIRGINIA.

## ASSEMBLAGE OF THE LEGISLATURE

List of the Members and Sketches of the Principal State Officers.

Synopsis of the Governor's Proposed Message.

The Enlargement of the Franchise and the Increase of the Rate of Interest and Taxes to be Recommended,

Our Richmond Correspondence-RICHMOND, Va., Juno 19, 1865. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA emble at twelve o'clock to-day.

was erected about the year 1790, after the Maison Carrée at Nismes, in the south of France, a relic of the Roman occupation and a model of the chasto Roman style of architecture. The original plan was brought to this country by President Thomas Jefferson, and is still to be seen in the State Library. In the eretion of the propert building the square windows have been placed to be forecast instead of above, as in the original mode, building is situated most beautifully on one of the building is situated most beautifully on one of the building is situated most beautifully on one of the building is situated most beautifully on one of the building is situated and ornamented grounds, in beautiful fountains, monuments and statuary, and command- an extensive and charming view of the James and antiquated looking edifice, rather poorly consti of brick and stucco, and shows already num of brick and stucco, and shows already numerous symptoms of dilapidation and decay. During the recent rebel occupancy it was roughly used interiorally and since the Union a cession has been but little improved. The legislative bodies convening to-day will assemble respectively, the benate in the late Confederate States renate Chamber, and the House of Delegates in the cool and stately room wherein is the State library.

In the centre of the rotunds of the edifice is conspicuously placed, within an iron railing, Houdon's celebrated marble statue of Washington, the only statue of the great patriot that was studied from life—the artist having been encaged for several months at Mount Vermon in the att dies for the masterpiece of "counterfelt presentment."

In the old Hall of Delegates are to by seen full length In the old Hall of Delegates are 0.5 Next in the and elaborate portraits of William Pitt, Earl of Chail and President Jefferson—the former in the attire Roman Senator, and the latter in the pla'n dress of early days of the republic. In this hall is also it seen the ancient speaker's chair, originally brough this country by Lord Dunmore, one of the royal ernors of the colonies, who gave way to the first retionary movements incident to the war of independe and was therefore the last of the royal viceroys on continent anterior to Maximilian.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Virgonmenced its sovereign progress with John Smith

nded with the second of the present State dignitaries, with brief sketches of the more prominent ones:

ries, with brief skeiches of the more parties.

STATE OFFICIALE.

GOVERNOR. Francis H. Pierpoint, Marior Lieutenant Governor. L. C. P. Cowper, Portisms State Auditor. L. U. Webb, Nor State Treasurer. W. W. W. Wing, Nor State Treasurer. G. H. Lewis, Rocking Secretary Commonwealth. C. H. Lewis, Rocking Secretary Commonwealth.

Colonel D. H. Strother. Colonel George H. Hart.

Colonel George H. Hart.

ERNATE.

Lieutemant Governow L. C. P. Cowper, President of the Senate, Portsmouth Va.

Chas. H. Whitehurst, Norfelk City.

F. W. Leplower, I vincaes Ann and Norfelk.

S. W. Powell, Accounter and Northampton.

Wm. F. Mercier, Loudon.

Thes. P. Brown, Alexandria and Fairfax.

T. S. Tennis, Elizabeth City, Warwick and York.

H. Gerz OF DELEGATES.

J. Madison Downey, Speaker, Loudon.

Maduson Downey, Speakes
L. H. Hill, Norfolk City.
B. Wood, Elizabeth City.
H. Kellan, Accomac.
Ym. H. Gibbons, Accomac.
R. Birch, Northampton.
butben Johnson, Alexandris. Allen Harmon, Alexandr Job Hauxhurst, Fairfax.

J. W. Brownley, Portsmouth City.

SERICAL OF GOVERNOR PLEAFORS.

Hon. Francis Harrison Pierpoint, Governor ginia, is a native of Virginia, and in the fiftieth y his age. He was educated at Meadville College, sylvania, and after his admission to the bar remo Mississippi, where he continued until the year when he returned to Fairmount, Virginia, his natil lage, where the broaking out of the rebellion found Governor Pierpoint's subsequent career in the contion of the State of West Virginia, his Governoral that State and his subsequent accession to his peposition, are all quite familiar to the public. Gov. Pierpoint is both an able and an honest man, and all regards equal to the arduous responsibilities of present position.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR L. C. P. COWPER is a native of Isle of Wight county, Virginia, a fore served several sessions in the General the State, and was formerly an old line Henry Clay and John Minor Botts school.

Henry Clay and John Minor Botts school.

COLONEL CHARLES H. LEWIS,
Secretary of State, is a native of Rockingham coun
Virginia, and a direct descendant of the Lewis fami
so famed in the annals of the State for copious intelle
and broad statesmanskip. Colonel Lewis is a lawyer
profession, and was at one time the editor
the National American, wherein he displayed genere
abilities as an able and vigorous writer. He belonged
the old whig school of politics, and has through life be
a staunch upholder of the Union. In person Color
Lewis has been described as being tall without boing u
graceful, has dignified and courteous manners, while I
intelligent and manly countenance is calculated to

Levis has been described and courteous manners, while me intelligent and manly countenance is calculated to inspire confidence and command respect.

\*\*MON. WARRAY W. WEG.\*\*

Treasurer of Virginia, whorein he has lived for twenty years, is not a native of the State; but the beginning of the rebellion found bim a resident of Norfolk, whence he was elected to Congress, after which he was appointed Postmaster of Norfolk. Colonel Wing is an able and interest of Norfolk. Colonel Wing is an able and interest of Norfolk.

he was elected to Congress, after which he was appointed Postmaster of Norfolk. Colonel Wing is an able and incelligent financier, and his ability and industry will largely conspire to successfully rejuvenate the shattered pecuniary resources of the commonwealth.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMONSTALL AIDS.

Colonel David H. Strother (Porte Crayon), aid to his Excellency the Governor, is a native of Martinsburg, Virginia, and was educated in Philadelphia and Carmonsburg, Ps., and studied painting in New York, under S. F. B. Morse, in the years 1836 and 1837. Colonel Strother went abroad in 1840, visiting France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland and England. Returning, from 1853 to 1860 he contributed a series of brilliant sketches to Hasper's Magazine. He participated in the late robellion as a Union lieutemant colonel in the engineer service, as an adjutant general and as chief of staff, returning in the fall of 1864, from which time, till his accession to the Governor's staff, he was in private life.

Colonel George H. HARY,

Private Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to the Governor, is a native of New York city, about twenty-five y-ars of age, and came to Virginia in 1862, and is an exceedingly active, intelligent and polished gentleman. He is the youngest member of the State government, and has served in the robellion with valor and fidelity in the rank of lieutenant colonel, being made a prisoner.

THE MUSTANES BEFORE THE GENERAL SERMENT.

The main object of the session, as I have stated in previous despatches, is to so enlarge the franchise as to embrace at least all who are not excepted by the President's proclamation. While it is understood that the proposed legislation will meet with some opposition, still it is believed that the Governor's wishes, which are affirmative on this subject, will be fully endorsed and carried out.

It is believed that the Governor in his message will allude to the following subjects of interest. He will recommend the right of suffrage to be extended to the people of the Service of the counts of th

Recapture of Dick Turner.

The Richmond papers of Monday say that Dick Turner, late of Libby Prison, was recaptured on Sunday, and i now in one of the cells of Libby.

## Brooklyn City News.

ANNUAL PICKIC OF THE CHERCH OF ST. CHARLES BORRO-MSO.—The grand annual picuic of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney place, will take place to-day at Morris' Grove, the proceeds of which are for the benefit of the church. One of the best bands in Brooklyn has been engaged for the occasion, and their flue muse will add much to the enjoyment of all. The cars for the grove will leave the foot of Atlantic street at half-past eight A. M. and every half hour thereafter during the day. The Rev. Dr. Pisc. pastor of the church, and the Rev. Father Mullane, his able assistant, have done all in their power to render this one of the most agreeable vicinics of the season.